

Clear Lake, Steuben County
Supplemental Walleye Evaluation

Dates of Survey: September 22 and 29, 2010

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Objective: The objectives of this survey were to evaluate survival of fall stocked advanced fingerling walleyes in 2009 and June fingerlings stocked in 2010 in accordance with work plan 300FW1F10D42617.

Methods: Fish collection effort consisted of a total of 4.0 hours of pulsed D.C. nighttime electrofishing. Only walleyes were collected using two dip netters. Fish were measured to the nearest 0.1 in TL and weights were taken to the nearest 0.01 pounds.

Introduction: Walleye stocking in Clear Lake by the Division of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) began in 1974. Initially the lake was one of the most successfully stocked lakes in northeast Indiana (Table 1). Between 1974 and 1979, walleye fry were stocked on four occasions with some success. From 1979 through 1987, June fingerlings (1.5 in TL) were stocked at a rate of 200 per acre. For the last 20 years, approximately 80,000 (100 per acre) 1.5 in TL June fingerling walleyes have been stocked annually. Based on the criteria for success as outlined in Walleye Management in Indiana, (Andrews 1994) the Clear Lake walleye program has generally been successful. However, survival from these stockings has been sporadic and unpredictable, especially since the mid 1990's (Ledet 2009). Following marginal survival of the 2009 June fingerling stocking, Clear Lake was stocked with approximately 3,100 (3.9 per acre) advance fall walleye. These fish ranged from 4.7 – 6.7 in TL and were part of a DFW experimental rearing project.

During the 2010 survey, 37 walleyes were collected. Nineteen of these were age-0 fish from the 2010 June stocking. These fish were collected at a rate of 4.8 per electrofishing hour, shy of the 7 per hour criteria for success. They ranged in length from 6.0 to 8.9 in TL and averaged 7.7 in TL, identical to the historical average. Fifteen age-1 (3.4 per electrofishing hour) and three age-3

or older walleyes were also collected. The age-1 fish range in length from 9.5 in TL to 12.7 in TL and averaged 11.3 in TL. Considering the marginal survival of the 2009 June fingerling stocking, it's likely that the majority of the age-1 fish collected were from the 2009 stocking of advance walleye. Water temperatures on the nights of this survey were 68°F and 69°F.

Summary: Fall nighttime DC electrofishing surveys continue to be the main tool used to evaluate initial survival of stocked walleye, especially for young of the year (age-0) and age-1 fish. Since 1982, fall sampling has been conducted at Clear Lake in 20 seasons. The number of age-0 walleyes collected per electrofishing hour ranged from 0 to 16.3 per hour and average 7.7 per hour. The number of age-1 walleyes collected per electrofishing hour ranged from 0 to 6.7 per hour and averaged 1.9 per hour.

Compared to Bass Lake, which is stocked with 4 day old walleye fry and Lake Maxinkuckee which is stocked with June fingerlings, the Clear Lake catch rate of age-0 and age-1 walleyes was relatively low (Table 2). In recent years, several lakes have been stocked with advanced, 6-8 in TL fall fingerling walleyes. The catch rate of age-1 walleyes at these lakes has ranged from 3.4 per electrofishing hour at Big Turkey Lake, which was stocked with 4.5 fall fingerlings per acre, to 21.0 per electrofishing hour at Pretty Lake, with an average stocking of 11.2 per acre. The catch rate of age-1 walleyes at Clear Lake was 1.1 and 3.0 per electrofishing hour from annual stockings of 100 and 200 June fingerlings per acre respectively (Table 3).

Since 1977, 486 age-0, 237 age-1 and 49 age-2 walleyes have been collected from Clear Lake during fall gill netting and nighttime DC electrofishing surveys combined. The average length for a fall age-0, age-1 and age-2 walleyes was 7.7 in TL, 11.7 in TL and 15.3 in TL respectively (Table 4). These average lengths are within the range observed at five other northern Indiana natural lakes (Table 5).

Recent information from the Wisconsin and Ontario natural resources agencies suggests that raising water temperatures, increased water clarity as a result of reduced nutrient input and filtration by zebra mussels along with increased bass populations may be responsible for some of their declining walleye populations. These declines include both natural reproducing populations

and those maintained by stocking. Considering that zebra mussels have also invaded Indiana, including several of the lakes managed for walleye and that the number of bass in our natural lakes have nearly doubled in the last 20 years, it's possible that these factors are contributing to the sporadic and unpredictable walleye survival that we have experience with stocking June fingerlings.

Recommendations: As recommended in 2009, walleye stockings at Clear Lake should shift from June fingerling to advanced fall fingerlings. These fish should be stocked at 10 per acre with a minimum size of 7 inches. As this shift occurs, fall electrofishing surveys will be conducted to monitor recruitment, growth and initial survival.

Literature cited:

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Table 1. Clear Lake walleye stocking and number of age-0 through age-3 or older walleyes collected per fall nighttime DC electrofishing hour, 1974 – 2008.

Month/Year	Number Stocked	Size Stocked	Effort hrs.	Number Age-0 /hr	Number Age-1 /hr	Number Age-2 /hr	Number ≥ Age-3 /hr
May 1974	82,000	Fry					
May 1975	4,000,000	Fry					
1976	None						
May 1977	2,400,000	Fry					
1978	None						
May 1979	396,000	Fry					
June 1979	167,553	1.8					
1980	None						
June 1981	131,999	1.6					
May 1982	2,200,000	Fry	2.00	0	6.5	0	4.0
June 1983	18,873	1.5	1.75	1.3	0	8.3	6.9
July 1983	28,562	1.7					
Sept. 1983	3,420	5.6					
Oct. 1983	15,850	3.8					
Oct. 1983	215	8.4					
June 1984	162,415	1.4	2.00	2.0	3.5	0	0
Sept. 1984	613	3.9					
June 1985	165,238	1.4	4.00	10.3	0.5	0	1.0
June 1986	165,156	1.8	6.00	7.7	6.7	0	0.7
Oct. 1986	1,035	7.5					
June 1987	161,365	1.6	4.00	15.3	3.3	0.5	1.5
June 1988	80,495	1.8	4.00	9.3	0.5	0.8	0.3
June 1989	82,155	1.4	4.00	9.8	0.5	0.3	0.5
June 1990	84,922	1.4	4.00	3.8	0.3	0	0.3
June 1991	87,764	1.6	4.00	16.3	0	0.8	1.5
June 1992	82,629	1.8					
June 1993	83,910	1.7					
June 1994	84,465	1.6					
June 1995	83,200	1.5	4.00	8.8	1.8	0.8	0.3
June 1996	80,030	1.2	4.00	3.8	2.0	0.8	0.3
June 1997	121,395	0.9	2.25	0	0	0	0
June 1998	90,000	1.5	4.00	14.5	0	0	0.8
June 1999	91,830	1.5	6.00	4.0	5.3	0.2	0.5
June 2000	89,850	1.4	4.00	9.5	0.5	1.5	0.8
June 2001	81,285	1.6	4.00	3.3	1.5	1.0	0.5
June 2002	82,030	1.2					
June 2003	81,500	1.2					
June 2004	82,062	1.7					
June 2005	49,788	1.3					
June 2006	67,850	1.5					

Table 1 continued

Month/Year	Number Stocked	Size Stocked	Effort hrs.	Number Age-0 /hr	Number Age-1 /h	Number Age-2 /hr	Number \geq Age-3 /hr
June 2007	35,050	1.4					
June 2008	None		2.0	0	0	0	0
June 2009	94,260	1.6	5.5	2.9	0.4	1.3	1.0
Oct 2009	1,240* 1,849**	4.7 6.7					
June 2010	80,140	1.5	2.0	4.8	3.8	0	0.8
Average				6.4	1.9	0.9	1.0

* Forage reared @ Fawn River

** Pellet reared @ East Fork

Average does not include the fry stocking in 1982, the partial fingerling stocking in 2007 or the advanced walleyes stocked in 2009.

Table 2. Average historical fall nighttime DC electrofishing catch rates of age-0 through age-2 walleyes collected from Bass Lake, Clear Lake, Pretty Lake and Lake Maxinkuckee.

Lake	Ave. Number of age-0 collected per hour	Ave. Number of age-1 collected per hour	Ave. Number of age-2 collected per hour
Bass Lake	29.6	5.6	4.1
Clear Lake	6.4	1.9	0.9
Lake Maxinkuckee	13.6	3.7	1.5
Pretty Lake	4.9	2.5	1.4

Note: Bass Lake is stocked with fry while the other lakes are stocked with June fingerlings.

Table 3. Average fall nighttime DC electrofishing catch rates for age-1 walleyes collected from Big Turkey, Clear, Crooked, Pretty, Simonton, Sylvan, Wall and Winona lakes. Number of years sampled in ().

Lake	Average Number of advanced fingerlings stocked per acre	Average Number of age-1 fish collected per electrofishing hour
Big Turkey (6)	4.5	3.4
Crooked (7)	10.0	11.5
Pretty (2)	11.2	21.0
Simonton (7)	6.2	5.6
Sylvan (7)	19.0	20.7
Wall (4)	10.0	19.8
Winona (7)	19.2	12.4
*Clear (12 / 4)	100 / 200	1.1 / 3.0

* June fingerlings

Table 4. Number, length range and average length in inches of age-0 through age-2 walleyes collected during fall gill netting and or nighttime DC electrofishing surveys from Clear Lake, 1977 through 2010.

Year	Age-0			Age-1			Age-2		
	Number Collected	Length Range	Average Length	Number Collected	Length Range	Average Length	Number Collected	Length Range	Average Length
1977	0			16	9.0 – 11.5	10.6	2	15.5	15.5
1979	6	7.0 – 7.5	7.3	3	12.0 – 13.5	13.0			
1980	1	9.0	9.0	21	11.5 – 13.5	12.6	0		
1982	0			24	9.5 – 12.5	11.6	0		
1984	4	7.0 – 9.2	8.5	23	9.0 – 13.7	11.3	0		
1985	47	6.1 – 8.4	7.0	20	10.0 – 15.0	13.5	17	13.8 – 15.8	15.1
1986	46	6.5 – 9.0	7.8	48	9.0 – 12.5	11.0	0		
1987	6	7.0 – 9.0	7.8	13	10.5 – 13.0	11.8	2	14.0 – 15.0	14.5
1988	37	7.0 – 9.0	8.2	2	11.5	11.5	3	13.5 – 16.0	14.8
1989	39	6.7 – 8.7	8.1	2	12.0 – 12.5	12.3	1	17.0	17.0
1990	15	8.3 – 9.6	8.1	1	12.8	12.8	0		
1991	65	6.8 – 9.2	8.2	0			3	14.5 – 16.5	15.3
1995	35	5.8 – 7.8	6.9	3	11.6 – 14.1	12.6	1	15.3	15.3
1996	15	6.3 – 9.0	7.8	8	10.1 – 13.5	11.9	3	13.5 – 15.9	14.7
1998	58	6.4 – 8.7	7.5	0			0		
1999	24	6.3 – 9.2	7.0	28	9.3 – 13.6	11.4	1	16.2	16.2
2000	38	6.7 – 8.5	7.8	2	13.0 – 14.1	13.6	5	14.8 – 16.5	16.0
2001	14	6.4 – 7.3	6.7	6	11.3 – 13.6	12.3	4	15.2 – 16.6	16.0
2008	0			0			0		
2009	16	6.6 – 9.4	7.4	2	11.5 – 13.0	12.3	7	13.5 – 16.4	15.5
2010	19	6.0 – 8.9	7.7	15	9.5 – 12.7	11.3	0		
Total	485		7.7	237		11.7	49		15.3

Table 5. Number and average length in inches of age-0 through age-2 walleyes collected during fall gill netting and or nighttime DC electrofishing surveys from six northern Indiana, 1997-2010.

	Age-0		Age-1		Age-2	
Lake	Number Collected	Average Length	Number Collected	Average Length	Number Collected	Average Length
Bass		6.5		11.3		
B. Turkey	0		80	12.8	27	15.9
Clear	485	7.7	237	11.7	49	15.3
Max	660	7.7	190	11.9	73	14.7
Pretty	141	8.7	130	12.4	61	*15.2
Wall	0		119	12.0	33	14.5

*Average was 16.1 in TL prior to the 2009 sample of 28 age-2 walleyes.